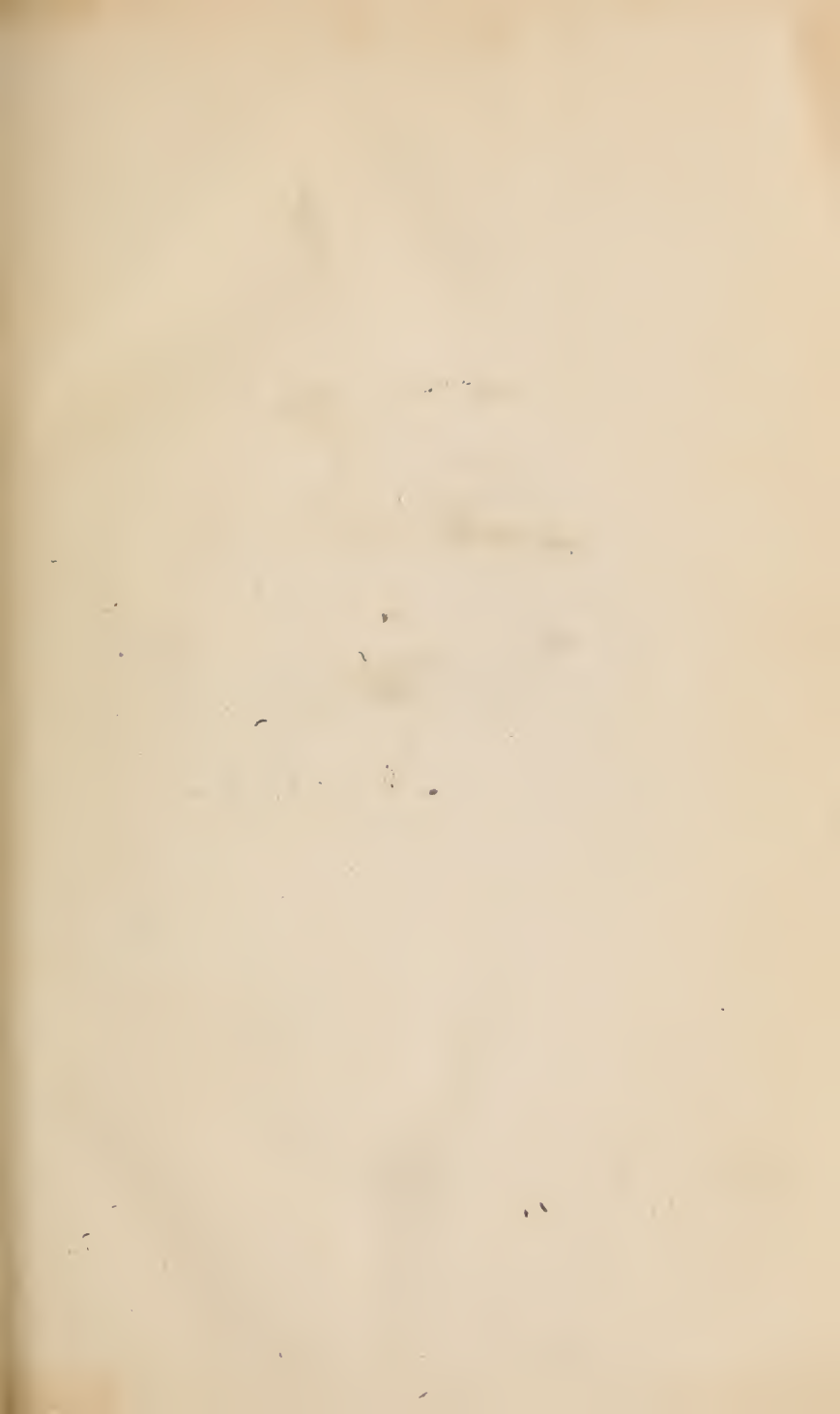


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[No. 3.]

EXTRACTS FROM THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 17, 1865.*

The Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society met this day at 12 o'clock M., in the rooms of the Society Building, corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Four-and-a-half street.

The Hon. John H. B. Latrobe, President of the Society, called the Board to order; and the Rev. Joseph Tracy, D. D., invoked the Divine blessing.

The President having stated that the first business in order was the appointment of a Secretary for the present meeting of the Board of Directors, the Rev. Dr. Tracy said that, although it was not usual for the Corresponding Secretary of the Society to act as the Secretary of the Board, yet that Mr. Coppinger's experience heretofore induced the hope that he would consent to officiate on this occasion. Mr. Coppinger was unanimously appointed Secretary of the meeting.

The President appointed Rev. Joseph Tracy, D. D., Rev. Franklin Butler, and William V. Pettit, Esq., a Committee on Credentials, who subsequently reported the subjoined named Delegates for the present year:

DELEGATES APPOINTED BY AUXILIARY SOCIETIES FOR 1865.

Maine.—Rev. Franklin Butler.

New Hampshire.—Rev. Henry E. Parker,* Joseph B. Walker, Esq.*

Vermont.—George W. Scott, Esq.,* Rev. J. K. Converse,* Freeman Keyes, Esq., Rev. William H. Lord,* Henry Stevens, Esq.*

Massachusetts.—Hon. G. Washington Warren, Joseph S. Ropes, Esq., Rev. M. G. Pratt, Hon. T. T. Sawyer.*

Connecticut.—Hon. Samuel H. Huntington, Hon. Ebenezer Flower,* H. M. Benedict, Esq., H. O. Pinneo, Esq.*

New York.—Hon. James W. Beekman.

New Jersey.—Dr. L. A. Smith.*

Pennsylvania.—William V. Pettit, Esq., Rev. Thomas S. Malcom.

LIFE DIRECTORS.

Rev. John B. Pinney, Rev. William McLain, D. D., Rev. John Maclean, D. D., Rev. R. R. Gurley, Rev. John Orcutt, D. D., Rev. Joseph Tracy, D. D.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Dr. H. Lindsly, William Gunton, Esq., Rev. G. W. Samson, D. D., Hon. Peter Parker, Hon. Samuel H. Huntington.

On motion of Rev. W. McLain, D. D., the Financial Secretary of the Society, it was

Resolved, That the report of the Committee on Credentials be accepted.

Mr. Coppinger, the Corresponding Secretary of the Society, read the Minutes of the last meeting, held January 19, 20, and 21, 1864, of the Board of Directors.

The Corresponding Secretary presented and read the Forty-eighth Annual Report of the Society ; when, on motion, it was

Resolved, That the Annual Report be accepted, and that so much as relates to Foreign Relations, Finances, Auxiliary Societies, Agencies, Accounts, and Emigration, be referred to the several standing committees in charge of these subjects respectively.

The Financial Secretary presented and read the Annual State-

ment of the Executive Committee, and the Treasurer's Report of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Society for the year 1864.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the topics embraced in the Statement of the Executive Committee be referred as follows :

SUBJECT.	COMMITTEE.
Sale of the M. C. Stevens, Sale of Virginia State Bonds, Colonization Building, Stocks, Bonds, &c.	} Finance.
Treasurer's Account, Account of Dr. Hall, Special Shipment.	} Accounts.
Barbados and Emigrants..	..... Emigration.
Statistics of Liberia.....	..... Foreign Relations.

THE STANDING COMMITTEES, as appointed by the President, are as follows :

Foreign Relations.....	{ Rev. John Maclean, D. D. Hon. James W. Beekman. Dr. James Hall.
Finance.....	{ Rev. Joseph Tracy, D. D. H. M. Benedict, Esq. Rev. M. G. Pratt.
Auxiliary Societies.....	{ Rev. John Orcutt, D. D. Rev. Thomas S. Malcom, Rev. J. K. Converse.
Agencies.....	{ Hon. G. Washington Warren, Hon. Samuel H. Huntington. Hon. Ebenezer Flower.
Accounts.....	{ Joseph S. Ropes, Esq., Rev. John B. Pinney, Freeman Keyes, Esq.
Emigration.....	{ William V. Pettit, Esq., H. O. Pinneo, Esq., Rev. Franklin Butler.

The Corresponding Secretary presented and read a statement touching the northwest boundary of Liberia; which, on motion, was referred to the standing Committee on Foreign Relations.

Letters were submitted from Henry Stevens, Esq., Burlington, Vermont, January 11, Dr. L. A. Smith, Newark, N. J., January 16; and John P. Crozer, Esq., Philadelphia, January 11, stating the cause of their absence from the present meeting of the Board.

A communication was read from the Rev. Joseph Tracy, D. D., Secretary of the Trustees of Donations for Education in Liberia, Boston, January 13, transmitting an attested copy of the annexed resolution adopted by the Trustees at their annual meeting held on the 11th instant, viz: "Voted, That the thanks of this Corporation be presented to the American Colonization Society for their generous and seasonable appropriation of two thousand and five hundred dollars towards the support of Liberia College for the past year."

The Thirty-second Annual Report of the New Jersey Colonization Society was presented, and, on motion, referred to the standing Committee on Auxiliary Societies.

The Rev. Franklin Butler, Agent of the Society in the States of Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont, presented and read a report of his labors and collections during the past year, which, on motion, was referred to the standing Committee on Agencies.

REPORT OF REV. FRANKLIN BUTLER.

*To the Board of Directors of the
American Colonization Society:*

The entire receipts from my district for 1864 exceed four thousand five hundred dollars, (\$4,500,) being chiefly bequests, and more than has come from this field for several years. The donations have not varied much from those of previous reports.

Obvious causes appertaining to the condition of our country have impeded an advance in receipts, while by the favor of those who have long regarded our enterprize as the distinguished instrument of good to Africa and our own land, we have been saved from a calamitous retrocession.

In my labors the past year, I have found gratifying readiness among the people to hear of Africa and the work of this Society. Objections have disappeared, and other schemes of colonization have become obsolete. All questions relative to this subject have appeared to converge in the public mind to this single point, of African emigration or dwelling in this country?

The State Societies are living organizations, supported by men who are in thorough sympathy with our work.

The African Repository, with its carefully selected matter and its discreet and able editorials, is a welcome visitor to our friends and an efficient and indispensable agent of our cause. Its list of readers in my district is living and paying. The number distributed will, I trust, soon be enlarged.

If in the infancy of this Society, when its work was wholly experimental and its receipts insignificant, it was necessary to make diligent use of the press and the living voice, to gain public attention and secure the sympathy

and aid of Christian philanthropists, much more are these required in such a day as this, when amid the din of conflicting opinions and fanciful schemes, that which "came from God" may be lost sight of and neglected, even by its friends. Not the current receipts, but the magnitude of our cause and the exigency of our times, should be the measure of our effort by speech and by pen.

In the future I can perceive but one path of safety, viz: steady adherence to the principles and practice marked for us by the wise men of 1816.

Respectfully submitted.

FRANKLIN BUTLER,

Agent for Northern New England.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 17, 1865.

The Rev. Dr. Tracy proposed amendments to Articles 6 and 7 of the Constitution of the Society, which were read and laid over for consideration.

On motion, the Board adjourned to meet to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

COLONIZATION SOCIETY ROOMS,
Washington, D. C., January 18, 1865.

The Board of Directors met this morning pursuant to adjournment, the President in the chair. Prayer was offered by the Rev. Thomas S. Malcom.

The Minutes of the session of yesterday were read and approved.

The Rev. Dr. Maclean, as chairman of the standing Committee on Foreign Relations, reported verbally that the topics referred to them did not, in their judgment, call for any action on the part of the Board.

Letters were presented and read from George L. Armstrong, Esq., Philadelphia, January 16, and Mr. Joseph S. Attwell, Philadelphia, January 12, in relation to aiding the people of Barbados to remove to Liberia. When, on motion, it was

Resolved, That said communications be referred to the standing Committee on Emigration.

The hour—12 o'clock—for the meeting of the Society having come, the Board took a recess for a brief period, and then resumed its session.

Mr. Ropes, as chairman of the standing Committee on Accounts,

presented and read the following report; which was accepted, and the accompanying resolutions were adopted, viz:

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON ACCOUNTS.

The Committee on Accounts have examined the books and accounts of the Society for the year 1864, and find the same correctly kept and properly vouched. They have also examined the various accounts presented by Dr. James Hall, relating to the ship Mary Caroline Stevens and the various shipments of merchandise made in her, with the final results and settlements of the same; and your Committee beg leave to report the following resolutions for the adoption of the Board:

Resolved 1, That the Accounts of the Financial Secretary for the year are approved.

Resolved 2, That the accounts of Dr. James Hall with this Society are approved.
J. S. ROPES, *Chairman.*

The Report of Dr. James Hall as Agent of the Society's ship Mary Caroline Stevens, was read and accepted. The following is the conclusion of the Report:

"I cannot close this Report, which terminates my official relations with the Society, without expressing my deep sense of obligation to this Board and to the Executive Committee, for their kind considerations of my services, from time to time expressed, not only during the brief period in which I have acted as Agent for the ship, but for the long term of years in which, although no official relations existed between us, yet circumstances and inclination both conspired to make it at once a duty and pleasure to serve them."

On motion of the Rev. Joseph Tracy, D. D., it was

Resolved, That the thanks of the Board be tendered to Dr. James Hall for his laborious and faithful services as Agent of the ship Mary Caroline Stevens.

The amendments to the Constitution of the Society, proposed by the Rev. Dr. Tracy, were taken up, considered, and on motion, were laid on the table.

The Rev. Dr. Maclean offered the following amendment to the Constitution of the Society, which was discussed, and on being put to vote was lost, viz:

Resolved, That the 4th Article of the Constitution be so amended as to substitute for the words "The third Tuesday in January," the words, "The third Tuesday in April" as the annual meeting of the Society.

The Rev. Howard Malcom, D. D., Rev. H. M. Blodgett, George W. S. Hall, Esq., and Rev. A. D. Gillette, D. D., being present, were invited to seats in the Board.

On motion, the Board adjourned to meet this evening at 7 o'clock.

COLONIZATION ROOMS, Jan. 18, 1865.

The Board met this evening agreeably to adjournment: President Latrobe in the chair.

The Minutes of the morning session were read and approved.

On motion of the Financial Secretary, it was

Resolved, That the Annual Report of the Society be referred to the Executive Committee for publication.

The President appointed Hon. James W. Beekman, Joseph S. Ropes, Esq., and Rev. M. G. Pratt a committee to nominate Officers for the ensuing year. The committee, after a brief absence, recommended the re-election of the present Officers, viz :

Honorary Secretary—Rev. R. R. Gurley.

Financial Secretary and Treasurer—Rev. William McLain, D. D.

Travelling Secretary—Rev. John Orcutt, D. D.

Corresponding and Recording Secretary—William Copping.

Executive Committee—Harvey Lindsly, M. D., Joseph H. Bradley, Esq., William Gunton, Esq., Rev. George W. Samson, D. D., Hon. Peter Parker, Hon. Samuel H. Huntington, Hon. John B. Kerr.

The report was accepted, and the officers named were duly elected.

The Rev. Dr. Tracy, as chairman of the standing Committee on Finance, presented and read the following report, which was, on motion, accepted, viz :

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.

The Committee on Finance ask leave to report, that they have examined the papers referred to them, and find no cause to recommend any change of investments, or to offer any resolutions giving instructions to the Executive Committee. If opportunities for advantageous changes occur, the Executive Committee will doubtless know it, and avail themselves of them.

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JOSEPH TRACY,
H. M. BENEDICT, } *Committee.*
M. G. PRATT,

Mr. Pettit, as chairman of the standing Committee on Emigration, presented and read the following report; which was accepted, and the accompanying resolution was adopted, viz:

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON EMIGRATION.

The Committee on Emigration to whom was referred, in addition to the ordinary topics confided to them, the various communications presented to the Board in relation to the application of certain persons in the Island of Barbados for the aid of the Society to enable them to remove to Liberia, together with the resolution offered by the Hon. Samuel H. Huntington to appropriate ten thousand dollars for that purpose, respectfully Report:

In the first place, that the prospect of any considerable emigration of persons from this country in the early part of the present year is not favorable, and that it is probable the number will be but small. The present unsettled condition of the colored race is such that they will not be likely to give their immediate attention to the many advantages presented for their acceptance by this Society, and we shall probably have to wait for some time for the resumption of the former activity of our operations in this respect. The Committee, at the same time, are of the opinion expressed in their last annual report, that it is very desirable to increase the number of emigrants for the reason that they are needed for the development of the physical resources of the country, and for promoting the interests of Liberia generally.

In this condition of our affairs an accession of strength is offered to the Republic of Liberia by the applicants for passage from the Island of Barbados, above referred to, and, in the opinion of the Committee, it would be desirable to render them the assistance they solicit. They are represented, on respectable authority, as industrious, moral and intelligent, and would be justly considered as a desirable accession to that country. The communications referred to the Committee, and submitted to the Board, are most creditable to the intelligence and moral sentiments of the writers. They represent the applicants as teachers, tradesmen, and agriculturists, speak favorably of them in all respects, and the more especially in regard to their industry, when we consider that they are skilled in cultivating tropical products, and in preparing them for commerce. They therefore recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the sum of ten thousand dollars be appropriated by this Society, to be expended as the Executive Committee shall direct, for the purpose of aiding emigration from Barbados to Liberia.

WM. V. PETTIT, *Chairman*.

On motion of the Rev. J. Tracy, D. D., it was

Resolved, That this Society does not pledge itself, by this appropriation, to aid any future emigrants from the West Indies to Liberia.

Hon. G. Washington Warren, as chairman of the standing Committee on Agencies, reported verbally that the business before them did not, in their judgment, call for a more formal report.

The amendments to the Constitution of the Society proposed by the Rev. Dr. Tracy, were again taken up and considered, and are as follows:

PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

Resolved, That the sixth article of the Constitution be amended so as to read as follows: "The Board shall annually appoint one or more Secretaries, a Treasurer, and an Executive Committee of seven persons—the Executive Committee to be ex-officio members of the Board."

Resolved, That the seventh article be so amended as to substitute for the sentence, "Seven Directors shall form a quorum," the following: "Ten Directors shall form a quorum, of which a majority shall be other than members of the Executive Committee."

On the question being taken on the first proposed amendment, it was lost. The second was laid on the table.

The Minutes were read and approved.

The Directors united in prayer, offered by the Hon. Peter Parker, when the Board adjourned to meet at this place on the third Tuesday in January, 1866, at 12 o'clock M.

JOHN H. B. LATROBE, *President*.

WM. COPPINGER, *Secretary*.

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ANNUAL MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT WARNER.

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

To the Father of all mercies are due our unfeigned thanks for the favors which have marked the past year. All our communities have enjoyed a pleasing immunity from sickness; bountiful harvests have crowned the labors of the husbandman, and a good degree of peace has prevailed within our borders.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Our relations with foreign nations are pacific. The questions which have arisen between this government and that of Her Britannic Majesty out of the repudiation by certain chiefs in the north-west portion of the Republic of the right of this government to ex-

ercise authority in territories bought of them in that section of the country, are still in course of discussion. I regret to state that Great Britain still maintains an attitude on this question which, although unintentionally—for we cannot doubt the friendship of that government to this Republic—is immensely injurious to us. But to those territories we cannot relinquish our claim, however strongly it may be questioned by Her Britannic Majesty's government. I do not trust to diplomacy or force for the adjustment of this question. We and the aborigines are one in race and destiny. Foreigners can produce no permanent alienation between us. The progress of events will ere long set this matter at rest forever, in a manner entirely satisfactory to Liberia, and without infringing upon the rights of the aborigines. For the discussion of this question, I beg to refer you to the papers relating to foreign affairs, herewith submitted.

A supplement to the Postal Convention between Liberia and Great Britain has been recently negotiated. It will be submitted to the Senate.

I shall also submit for the consideration of the Senate two treaties of Amity and Commerce; one between Liberia and Denmark, the other between Liberia and Hayti. The latter treaty assimilates the Slave trade to piracy. The former treaty was concluded and sent to this government for ratification as long ago as May, 1860. If its delay here, though owing to an unfortunate circumstance, does not impress the Danish government unfavorably, it is due only to the deep interest they take in the Republic and their ardent desire for its prosperity.

I have appointed a Consul to represent Liberia at Port-au-Prince. I must here express the high gratification I feel at the establishment of international relations between Liberia and that tropical State in the western hemisphere of our own race. The Haytians have passed through great vicissitudes of trial and suffering. Their extraordinary deeds of valor in their revolutionary period; the scantiness of their resources; the noble manner in which they surmounted their embarrassments; and their manly struggles to maintain their national independence, have never been done justice to. Their example of self-denial, manly fortitude, and perseverance we may copy with advantage. I rejoice that the two negro states have embraced each other.

In the month of February last I was gratified to receive Abraham Hanson, Esq., as Commissioner and Consul-General of the United States of America to the Republic of Liberia; and soon after I accredited a Charge d'Affaires to the United States Government.

The treaty between this Republic and His Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway has been ratified, and the ratifications duly exchanged. In connection with this, I am highly pleased to remark that there is now lying in the harbor of Monrovia, on a com-

plimentary visit to this Government, the Swedish corvette "Gefle," Commander Alexis Pettersen. Through the courtesy of Commander Pettersen the executive mansion has been presented with a portrait of His Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway.

In view of the growing commerce between Liberia and the Netherlands, I have thought proper to appoint a Consul-General to represent this Republic at the Hague.

I take pleasure in recording that the extension of our foreign relations, which, within the last few years, has been so happily brought about, is due, for the most part, to the energy and activity of our indefatigable Consul-General in London, Gerard Ralston, Esq., who, with an untiring zeal, an unsleeping vigilance, and an exemplary industry, is ever on the alert to promote the interests of Liberia.

The government library has been, during the year, enlarged by a donation of several volumes of the recent scientific publications of the Smithsonian Institution at Washington.

THE AMERICAN CONTEST.

It is with sincere regret that I have to refer to the continuance of the American contest, in which, as a people, we cannot but feel the deepest interest. As a part of the African race, and as immediately allied to the victims of American slavery, the war is of enormous importance to us, and I cannot but express the ardent hope that it may be brought to a speedy termination, in such a manner as to secure the complete triumph of justice over injustice, and of right over wrong.

IMMIGRATION FROM THE WEST INDIES.

The need on the part of this infant state of an intelligent and industrious immigration is urgent and obvious. In consequence of the war in the United States we have been, for some time, deprived of our usual supply of immigrants from that country. In conformity with the law passed at your last session to encourage immigration to Liberia from the West Indies, I have adopted such measures for the promotion of this object as were within the power of the government, for the particulars of which I must refer you to the correspondence touching foreign affairs.

PORT OF ENTRY LAW.

I deem it of importance here to advert to the law confining foreign vessels trading to this coast to the legally constituted ports of entry, to go into operation a few weeks hence. This is a subject of grave moment, inasmuch as it will materially affect the system of trade heretofore pursued in Liberia.

It is to be regretted that some foreign traders to this coast are disposed to attribute the enactment of this law to a feeling on our part hostile to their interests and to the interests of the aborigines, and to a desire entertained by us to enrich ourselves by monopo-

lizing the native trade. With respect to their own interests, it is but just that foreigners should both feel and manifest some concern, and that they should endeavor, as much as possible, to guard them from detriment; so with regard to our interests, we should be allowed to look after them in the best manner we can.

While I admit that there is a strong probability that Liberian traders will be pecuniarily advantaged by the law, I must wholly repudiate the idea that we are hostile to any one, or that mere mercantile interest was the originating cause of the enactment. The commercial advantages we may be expected to reap from the operation of the law, hold but a secondary and subordinate place to the great political and social results which we expect to accrue from it.

A protracted experience has thoroughly convinced us that the indiscriminate visits of foreign traders to all points of our coast to hold unrestrained intercourse with the aborigines of the country, are not favorable to the maintenance of peace and quietude in the country, and to the uninterrupted exercise of our lawful jurisdiction. "Self-preservation is nature's first law." This principle applies to States no less than to individuals. I take pleasure in recognizing the fact, that there are some noble foreign traders to this coast, who appear to be as zealous for the honor, dignity, and interest of the Republic as any citizen can be. But there are others without force of character or good will to Liberia, who are entirely under the influence of their selfish impulses. To such men as these is owing the greater part of our misunderstandings with the aborigines. They come to the coast, and, in their dealings with the natives, profess a cynical and utter disregard of the authority of Liberia, and inspire the natives with feelings of insubordination. They continue this affected defiance to the Liberian authorities, however, only until they get into some serious difficulty with the aborigines; then they at once recognize the "jurisdiction" of the Republic, and look to the government for "indemnification" or "assistance." To check these evils, therefore, to neutralize the baneful influence now playing upon our aboriginal population; to bring them under rule and subordination; to obviate the necessity of going to war with them; to rid the government of useless foreign correspondence respecting their treatment of foreign traders; to afford the custom-house a greater certainty of receiving its lawful dues—these are some of the objects designed to be effected through the operation of the Port of Entry law. It is, therefore, as a national policy, so far as foreigners are concerned, neither hostile nor interested, but simply a policy prompted by the very natural desire for self-preservation. In the course we have taken we are supported by the plainest principles of common sense as well as by the regulations for the government of nations adopted throughout the civilized world; and I am persuaded that all who know Liberia and feel interested in our prosperity will readily appreciate the

necessity for the restriction in question and the beneficial consequences which must result from it.

FINANCE.

In his message of December, 1862, my predecessor remarked, "The actual revenue of the country is insufficient to meet the demands of the government since so many public enterprises have been put on foot." This remark, as you will see by the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, to which I invite your careful attention, is still applicable. The operations of the Treasury during the past year have been conducted on the most economical scale, and, I should say, in a manner not altogether compatible with our profession of independence. Notwithstanding the prevailing dissatisfaction of the citizens at what they conceive to be an unnecessary expenditure of public money by way of salaries for government officers, a few warm-hearted patriots, though among the dissatisfied, have responded, during the year, very liberally to the appeals of the Treasury for means to keep the machinery of the government in operation.

I would respectfully urge upon you the necessity of confining the annual appropriations within the revenue of the country. For several years the appropriations have exceeded the revenue, and the consequence is, that demands are constantly made on the Treasury which cannot be met, to the great inconvenience of the officers in that department, and disappointment of those making claims.

The sources of government revenue being very limited—principally the customs and public lands—it has for several years past been barely sufficient to meet much more than half the current expenses. If we keep on at this rate the public debt must perpetually increase. The emission of paper money will not mend the matter. It is only another form of borrowing from the people, and therefore increases the public debt. With our slender resources, then, common sense dictates retrenchment as the only method of relief for the present. It would not be wise, under these circumstances, to borrow money if we were able to do so, unless it could be invested in enterprises that would reproduce it.

I must say here, however, that the period through which we are now passing is an exceptional period. We must not regard this as the ordinary and normal financial condition of the country. Various causes among ourselves of which you are cognizant, have induced the present state of things, which is kept up by the depressing influence which American affairs exercise upon us. The remedy is, in a great degree, if not altogether, in our own hands.

As a first measure, then, to relieve the financial condition of the country, it is indispensable that there be retrenchment of the salaries of public officers—leaving those officers whose salaries are fixed by the Constitution, to voluntarily forego so much of their salaries as their patriotism shall prompt them to do. On this subject of retrenchment I had the honor of communicating with you in a spe-

cial message during your last session ; and as I think the language and sentiment of that document quite as appropriate now, I beg to repeat here what I said on that occasion :

“In view of the embarrassed state of the public finances and my earnest desire to redeem as speedily as possible the numerous government checks in circulation, and restore the currency to its proper value, as well as to carry on several needed improvements, it is my intention to call upon all classes of our citizens to make some sacrifices for the public benefit. It is a noble thing for any citizen of a free country to feel that he can do something which shall be felt for good in the general operations of his government ; that he can make some small sacrifice which will assist to promote the independence and perpetuate the liberty of his country.

“In view of these facts, I have the honor to suggest and recommend that you adopt such measures as to you may appear proper to diminish the burden of the public expenditure and to increase the public revenue.

“Before anything can be done to persuade the masses of the people, when they render services to the government, of the propriety and necessity of lessening their price and sacrificing something for the public weal, it is important and quite becoming that the public servants—government officials—should set the example of self-denial. The mass of the people who do not study these things, but have delegated the management of them to their rulers and representatives, are incompetent to sympathize with the financial wants and difficulties of the government. But when they see the law-makers and office-holders so sensible of the severity of the monetary pressure as to cheerfully make sacrifices for the public good, a general confidence and content will be engendered in them as to whatever pecuniary burdens they may be called upon to bear.

“This confidence and content on the part of the people are the strongest foundation of social order and the best guarantee for the strength of the government. I would urge, therefore, that the salaries of all officers in Government employment, excepting such as are already obviously too low, be reduced by a suitable percentage.

“As the expenses of the Legislature, recently increased—both by the additional number of members and the raising of salaries—are, from year to year, quite uncertain, being dependent upon the length of the session—so that the Government can, beforehand, form no definite calculation as to the amount of its disbursements in that direction, I would respectfully recommend that the members of the Legislature be made salaried officers—their salaries to be drawn during the session and on the adjournment of the Legislature. This, I conceive, would be a measure suited to the present crisis, and would find a hearty response among all classes of the people—provided the salaries be not placed too high for our present financial ability.”

In order that our Treasury engraved bills may have a freer circulation among all classes of the people, it will be necessary to reduce the amount to very nearly that of the average revenue of the country, from all sources. If this measure be adopted, it will place those bills beyond the possibility of depreciation. The causes of their depreciation is undoubtedly their immoderate expansion during the last few years. When they were first issued, and in small quantity, they were in demand, for they were a great convenience to the people and the Government. But as they multiplied beyond the revenue of the country, not being money proper, but, as I have said, an indirect loan from the people, the credit of the Government was impaired, and it made it impossible to negotiate them, except at a heavy discount.

I would recommend that the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized by the Legislature to enter into contract with any foreign country willing to contract, to supply it with timber, hewed or round timber. If this can be done and the timber is furnished, the revenue of the country will be greatly enhanced by the operation. It will then pay to open roads and build bridges.

I would recommend the enactment of a Patent Law both to encourage home inventive genius, and invite the introduction into the country of foreign skill and enterprise. The raw productions of the country are as valuable as they are abundant—quite sufficient, if exchanged with other countries, in an improved state, to afford us all the wealth we need.

I invite your careful consideration of the documents from Henry Pinkus, Esq., resident in London, on the subject of the proposed establishment of the Liberian Company, financial, commercial, and agricultural, (limited.) The letters, memorial and draft of a bill in connection therewith will be laid before you at an early day.

I commend to your consideration the propriety of lowering the duty on imports from twelve to ten per cent. I am of opinion that such an amendment to the tariff would tend to increase importations, enhance the revenue, diminish the burdens of the people and be of decided advantage to the commerce of the country.

I shall call your attention again to the bill relative to revenue stamps which was before you near the close of your last session.

The circumstances which originally occasioned the expenditure for the purpose of maintaining a garrison at Fort Norris having long ceased, it was thought expedient, in view of the financial pressure, to discontinue the services of the men.

NATIONAL WEALTH.

The establishment of a pecuniary independence for our country is the besetting problem of Liberia, which we must solve or be miserable. I believe that with the elements we have around us, the problem is entirely practicable, and that there is sufficient genius in the country to work it out. Indeed, if we manage judiciously,

we are already on the road to its satisfactory solution. I am gratified to give it as my earnest conviction that Liberia is growing in material wealth. Our exports are every year increasing, and if this exercise of our productive power is continued with the same progressiveness, as within the last few years, we shall soon be independent. But we must allow the future to have its proper place in our thoughts. We must regard time to come as a period for which we are bound to consider.

I cannot at this very trying crisis, forbear insisting upon this point: that this country will have to work out its own destiny. We are being admonished that we may not hope for any real success independently of our own exertions. We are daily being thrown upon our own resources, and if these do not raise us, we shall not be raised at all. I would therefore earnestly urge upon the country to look more to itself for support.

Every country but ours seems to have taken advantage of the three year's suspension of those wonderful supplies which once issued from the great American Republic. How can Liberia consume her articles of provisions at their present rates and thrive? Where the cogent necessity of using many of them at all? We should begin now, we ought to have begun long ago, to relieve ourselves of the enormous tax which the consumption of foreign provisions imposes upon us.

We have a country of unbounded resources—a soil incalculably fertile, possessing all the properties required to render vegetation luxuriant and healthy, capable of producing all the breadstuff we need. But this alone will not prevent us from being abject and dependent. With sources from which to accumulate, and with the ability to accumulate, there must be what is called the effective desire of accumulation. It is after all upon the character of the people that our hopes must depend. If there be no self-exertion—no self-sacrifice, no devotion to race and country, we shall never escape our ignoble dependence upon foreigners, but we shall be forever bound by our rude necessities and by the primitive difficulties of a new country. We shall never fully demonstrate our fitness for self-government until we shall exhibit that spirit of independence and self-abnegation which shrinks from extraneous aid—that patriotism which welcomes inconvenience and foregoes personal ease in order to protect itself and provide for its own wants. After this we should strive and to this should Legislators in their deliberations study to lead the people.

THE NAVY.

In the early part of April last, Commander Cooper made an attempt to take the government schooner "Quail" into the St. Paul's river, in order that she might undergo the repairs ordered by the Legislature; but the bar being too shoal to admit her the enterprise could not be prosecuted. This hindrance to the vessel's entering the river was beyond doubt a providential interposition;

for not long after this unsuccessful attempt, information reached the government that certain suspicious movements, on the part of some of the native Chiefs at the leeward, had inspired among Americo-Liberian traders at various points of the coast, an intense anxiety, amounting almost to distressing alarm, for the safety of their persons and property. As soon after the receipt of this information as the "Quail" could be got ready for sea, she was despatched to the leeward, conveying thither the Attorney-General as special Commissioner to the Chiefs who were reported to be concerned in demonstrations of hostility to the government, to ascertain whether the rumors were correct, and if so, the causes of their hostile intentions. On the return of the Attorney-General, he reported as the result of his interviews with the Chiefs that all of them but one utterly disclaimed any hostile intention against the government of the Republic or its citizens.

Subsequent information, however, renders it certain that there had been some plot intended, but that it failed for want of a sufficiently extensive combination. It seems that the hope of doing mischief successfully to the Republic had been induced among some of the Chiefs, by rumors then current at the leeward of the total wreck of the "Quail." In view of this fact, I kept the "Quail" afloat as long as possible, it being evident that her withdrawal from the coast in the absence of a suitable substitute could not be effected without exposing some of our leeward settlements to serious danger. Nor was it until she was entirely unfit to do further service, that she was brought into the Mesurado river in October last, where she is now undergoing repairs.

From the Superintendent of Maryland County, I received, in the early part of the year, several communications, complaining of the insubordination and turbulence of the natives in the vicinity of the Cavalla River. In order to bring them to a better mind, it was thought advisable to lay an interdict upon that portion of the coast inhabited by them, forbidding all intercourse with them. It is hoped that this measure is having a salutary effect. About the same time there were disturbances among the Kroo natives at Settra Kroo and Nanna Kroo, necessitating the despatch to those places of a special commissioner, who succeeded in conciliating and restoring order; but it became apparent to him during his visit among them, that their turbulence had been occasioned by extraneous and unwarrantable interference. Whether it will be promotive of the mutual interests of the Kroos and the country generally to constitute either of those places a Port of Entry, I hope you will determine during your session.

THE ABORIGINES.

In pursuance of the law passed at your last session, to establish regular official intercourse between the government and the Aborigines within our jurisdiction, I appointed soon after your adjourn-

ment commissioners in the different counties, and I am happy to say that, as far as I have learned, they have done a good work among the natives.

Circumstances to which I have already adverted, illustrate the facility with which some of the native tribes may be made to assume an unfriendly attitude to the Republic. The prolific source of their discontent—especially of the older chiefs—is the annihilation of the slave trade along our coast. The agency of Liberia in destroying the slave trade, is still to them a source of constant and bitter irritation.

They allege that the cessation of that traffic has impoverished the country. And they never allow themselves or their children to forget that we were the cause of arresting the influx of foreign gold which attended that trade.

For this they are ever on the lookout for an opportunity which they think they can improve with impunity to signify their opposition to us. The moral and social, and even commercial advantages which the country has gained by exchanging the traffic in human flesh for the traffic in Palm Oil and Ivory and Camwood, they are for the most part incompetent to discover. But it is our duty to do all we can to convince them, at least the younger portion of them, that the country has really gained.

We must do all we can to make them an effective part of ourselves—make them feel that as members of the same race our interests are identical. I do not consider it as either wise or dignified to hold an isolated place in regard to them, and be content to be surrounded by foes who hate us, whose combination to injure us might at any time do us immense harm, and to whose mutual jealousies or animosities we must trust for safety.

That we should maintain such a position is both unwise and unnecessary. The natives ought all to be, and might be, if we managed properly, easily our cordial friends. We might surround ourselves by tribes who really love us, and whose interests it is to be our allies.

There are many in every tribe who feel that the presence of Liberia is their only protection against the ravages of the foreign and domestic slave trade—that the liberty and peace which they enjoy, they owe altogether to our influence. These therefore are and must be our friends; but we can make them all our friends by steadily pursuing towards them a just, generous and sympathetic course.

ARDENT SPIRITS.

I truly desire that the people of Liberia may enjoy fully the results of their labor, that they may exercise all the rights guaranteed to them by our free institutions. I would have them to be neither slaves nor serfs, bending the necks to the galling yoke of oppression and tyranny.

But there is an evil growing among us, which, if not soon checked, will entail upon the country a most degrading bondage. I allude to the manufacture and indiscriminate sale of intoxicating drinks among us. These unfortunate practices in a community like Liberia are fraught with serious mischief. Besides being the fruitful source of popular demoralization among the civilized portions of our citizens—impairing the health and interfering with the morals, good order and prosperity of the community—it is an unmitigated curse to the aborigines around us. We owe it as a duty to our aboriginal brethren not only to maintain an amicable intercourse with them; but also to protect them from every species of injury, and no injury more serious could be inflicted upon them than the introduction among them of ardent spirits—a practice that has disgraced the intercourse of civilized and uncivilized men in all parts of the world. So serious do I consider this evil among us that I would earnestly recommend the enactment of a law requiring that every person intending to distill ardent spirits or to sell it by wholesale or retail shall take out a special license, and shall pay for that license into the Treasury of the Republic the sum of seventy-five dollars.

I invite you to an early consideration of this subject and trust that you will adopt such measures, in view of this growing evil, as shall best secure the public welfare.

RECONCILING COURTS.

There is another evil now in our communities, assuming alarming proportions, which every good citizen doubtless designs to see checked or effectually counteracted. I refer to the growing spirit of litigation, and the facility and readiness with which matters which might be amicably settled are carried to courts of law, involving the parties in enormous expenses, and producing between them violent and deep-seated animosity. We cannot, in this infant state, afford these alienations. To remedy this evil I would respectfully recommend that you make provision for the holding of Reconciling Courts in the several counties. There are such institutions in some countries and they work admirably, tending to preserve peace and unity among the citizens.

THE CONSTITUTION.

Unless I greatly misapprehend the general tone of feeling in Liberia, I conclude that an amendment of that part of the Constitution which relates to the Presidential and Legislative terms of office is earnestly called for.

It is impossible to exaggerate the evils which necessarily flow from the frequent recurrence of electioneering periods among us. In a country like ours, where things are still in a forming state, where we are still struggling with the wilderness, where we have so little time to lose and so little energy to waste, the consequences

of our present law are manifold, and nearly all unfavorable. It is needless for me here to point them out in detail. It cannot be for our good, on the whole, that there should be so often produced among our scanty population bitter opposition of opinion—imaginary differences of interests, and local feuds commonly so lasting and so bitter.

Where appeal is so frequently made to the judgment and decision of the masses, it is impossible to inaugurate and carry out any very important measures for the good of the country. For there are ever those ready to misrepresent the designs of government for electioneering purposes; and where beneficial results are not at once obvious and palpable, the cavillers readily succeed among an impatient people in thwarting any plan which they may find it profitable to their party interests to oppose. It is often not possible even to mature a plan within two years, and before the plan is matured the election comes around, new measures are put on foot not in sympathy with the plan of the retired administration. The frequent change of officers in the various departments of the government is injurious to the country, often rendering the business of the departments very complicated and unintelligible.

These are only two of a number of illustrations that might be furnished of the evils growing out of the present state of the law. To produce, then, any important change that will be felt for good throughout the country, there should be greater permanency in the administrations.

Every patriotic citizen must feel the inconvenience of the present state of the law. The framers of the Constitution did the best they could at the time and under the circumstances. It was not their idea that they were providing a document to last, *verbatim et literatim*, through all coming time; hence they made provision for its amendment. If the evils of which I have spoken are to be remedied it is with you to place them before the people to be decided by them at the next biennial election.

LIBERIA COLLEGE.

I am gratified in being able to state that the condition and progress of the operations of Liberia College during the year, have been satisfactory and encouraging. The faculty has been recently enlarged by the arrival of Martin H. Freeman, A. M., Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, whom we are glad to welcome among us as a laborer in this needy field. It is hoped that this Institution, the only one on the coast, if not on the continent, founded upon such a liberal basis, has a useful and interesting future before it. May it be liberally sustained.

DEATHS.

I cannot close this communication without adverting to the melancholy loss which the Republic has sustained since the adjourn-

ment of your last session, in the death of Brigadier-General Anthony Woods of Maryland County, and Rev. B. R. Wilson of this city. General Woods was one of the founders of the Maryland settlement and an enterprising citizen. The Rev. B. R. Wilson was a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and lately judge of the Court of Quarter Sessions for Mesurado County—for more than thirty years an active, energetic, useful and exemplary citizen of Liberia and member of the Methodist E. Church. The loss of both these citizens is deeply deplored by all our communities.

RESPONSIBILITY OF RULERS.

In concluding this paper, allow me to remind you of the solemn responsibilities which rest upon us as rulers and law-makers of the land. To us is committed measurably the direction and guidance of the interests of the people. We should control as well as follow popular opinion. Let us ever keep before our minds the truth that our acts are all clothed with the authority of the whole nation, and will have a powerful influence in assisting national progress or precipitating national decay and ruin. Therefore I devoutly commend you and your deliberations to the guidance and illumination of the great God of nations.

DANIEL BASHIEL WARNER.

MONROVIA, December 6, 1864.

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FROM CAPE PALMAS TO BOHLEN.

That greatly esteemed missionary, the Rev. C. C. Hoffman, after laboring for fifteen years at Cape Palmas has removed to Bohlen, seventy-five miles in the interior. Two churches, several Sunday-schools and day-schools, a high-school, an Orphan Asylum, a Hospital, and a Home for the Blind, most of them begun and all of them brought to their present state of prosperity and efficiency, through God's blessing, are monuments of his self-denying labors. These institutions he places in the charge of native or Liberian assistants, superintended by one of the newly-arrived missionaries, while he himself goes forth to make new conquests "in the regions beyond," where "Christ is not named."

Writing on the subject Mr. Hoffman says: "It is not because I am dissatisfied at Cape Palmas that I am going to Bohlen—*far from it*; but because the call of duty to Bohlen is greatest. *New* men can more easily occupy the coast stations than they can those in the interior, where satan is strong, and difficulties are many. If my missionary experience of fifteen years has in any way fitted me for this

more responsible and difficult position, I gladly sacrifice the comforts of a delightful home, Christian churches, and a Christian community, to hold an outpost in the enemy's country." In another communication he thus reports respecting the field in which he has been laboring: "The number of baptisms has been unusually large, the scholars seem more diligent, those in charge of stations more earnest, and a more serious spirit pervades the natives. This view of the district has not only been gathered by actual observation, but from the ministers and catechists at our district meetings, which we have held since our last Convocation. The gospel is regularly proclaimed in about twenty villages, and upward of twenty-five thousand people have the opportunity of hearing it."

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LIBERIA BAPTIST ASSOCIATION.

In a pamphlet of sixteen pages, neatly printed at the Liberia Herald Office, Monrovia, the Minutes of this religious organization, held with the Carysburg church, November 2-7 inclusive, are presented. The introductory discourse was preached by the Rev. J. T. Richardson, who was subsequently appointed Moderator. Owing to some unexplained cause, the churches in Sinoe and Maryland counties were not represented. We make a few extracts of general interest:

The letters from different churches were called for and numbered, delegates ascertained and enrolled, as follows:

Cape Mount,—J. W. Wilson, R. Ford, J. E. Jones.

Monrovia,—Rev. J. T. Richardson, R. J. Clark, R. H. Hill, M. Worrel, C. M. Waring, C. Brown.

New Georgia,—Thomas Early, F. Marshall, S. A. Bond.

New Virginia,—Isaac Capehart, Michael Ash, S. Washington, Rev. H. Underwood.

Clay-Ashland,—Rev. W. C. Burke, M. Rix, D. Pitt, P. F. Flournoy.

Louisiana,—S. Jackson, Peter M. Page.

Millsburg,—James Smith, R. F. White.

Carysburg,—Rev. A. Woodson, Wm. Douglas, S. Carr.

Marshall,—Rev. H. Walker, W. F. Gibson, S. S. Page.

Edina,—Rev. R. F. Hill, C. C. Scott, W. F. Cheeseman, J. J. Cheeseman.

Buchanan,—Rev. A. P. Davis, C. D. Harris, N. L. Nichols.

Bexley,—Rev. R. F. Hill, Stephen King, Aaron Hyder.

Bexley African Church,—Thomas G. Clarke.

On motion it was

Resolved, That the devotional exercises of the Association be so

arranged as to have preaching at 6 o'clock a. m. and 7 o'clock p. m. on each day, and the regular business of the Association to commence at 9 o'clock a. m. On motion,

Voted, That a committee on devotional exercises be appointed : Whereupon, the Moderator appointed brethren A. Woodson, R. Ford, R. J. Clark, M. Rix, S. A. Bond, M. Ash, P. M. Page, Jas. Smith, Wm. Douglas, C. C. Scott and A. Hyder, the committee.

Bro. W. C. Burke presented the Circular letter, on Christian Patience, and read it.

The committee to whom was referred the appointment of a brother to preach the next Introductory discourse, his alternate, and a brother to write the next Circular letter, beg leave to report the following : That Elder A. Woodson preach the next Introductory discourse to the Association, Elder W. C. Burke his alternate, and that Elder R. F. Hill write the next Circular letter.

After some general remarks it was on motion

Resolved, that the next Association be held with the Mount Zion Baptist church, Grand Cape Mount.

STATISTICAL TABLE.

CHURCHES.	Baptized.	Received by Letter.	Dismissed.	Excluded.	Restored.	Deaths.	Present Number.
Providence, Monrovia.	2	2	3	9	.....	8	189
Clay-Ashland.	36	.....	1	2	2	2	119
Shiloh, New Virginia.....	3	1	.....	7	.....	1	59
Louisiana	5	.....	.....	8	8	1	51
Millsburg. .... ..	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2	15
New Georgia.	10	.....	.....	14	4	3	117
Carysburg.	23	2	.....	.....	2	2	86
Mount Zion, Robertsport.....	.....	.....	.....	9	1	5	75
Good Hope, Marshall	3	.....	.....	6	2	1	34
Edina. .... ..	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	4	64
1st, Buchanan..... ..	2	3	30
1st, Bexley	4	1	18
2nd Vonbrunnville, Bexley.	1	10
	84	6	5	65	19	31	867

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From the Boston Recorder.

FROM LIBERIA COLLEGE.

M. H. Freeman, A. M., Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in Liberia College, writes from Monrovia, November 30, 1864 :

“ With feelings of gratitude to God, and to all who, in the fear and love of God, have kindly assisted me, I am at last permitted

to announce our safe arrival in the land of my ancestors. To say that I and all my family are delighted with the country and the people thus far, is to express our feelings in a very feeble manner. As for myself, I know that the old proverb, 'Coelum, non animum mutant, qui trans mare currunt,' is not true in my case. I have changed the 'animum.' I am not the same misanthropic, miserable mortal that I was two months ago. I am a man, for the first time in my life, invested with all the rights, privileges, duties and immunities that pertain to manhood.

"My family are all well at present, and were it not that we are constantly told that we must have the fever, we should scarcely think of it. I do not think our chance will be so fortunate as to escape the fever altogether; but still I am persuaded that our situation at the College is so airy, cheerful and comfortable, that we, with prudence and cleanliness, need not fear very severe attacks.

"If nothing unfavorable happens, I expect to commence my labors next term. The examination yesterday passed off quite creditably, considering the disadvantages which the students have had to contend with heretofore. President Roberts has surpassed my expectations in gentlemanly courtesy and Christian politeness; which is saying a good deal, for my expectations were very high. Professor Blyden, in the examination yesterday, showed himself to be a classical scholar of profound research and fine critical ability. He is without doubt a most excellent instructor. Professor Crummell seems well versed in his department. I am proud and thankful to be associated with such men, and hope I may not prove altogether unworthy of such association. * * * Pray that the Lord may spare me to labor here, where my labors will not only be more cheerfully and hopefully performed, but where they will, I believe, avail more, and be more appreciated."

Professor Freeman's testimony concerning the College is the more valuable, as he graduated at Middlebury College, Vermont, with the highest honors, and was for eight years president of a Collegiate Institute in Pennsylvania.

Rev. A. Crummell, A. M., "Professor of Intellectual and Moral Philosophy, and of the English Language and Literature," writes, December 4, 1864:

"Your suggestion, that I should get aid from the people to whom I minister on the St. Pauls, cannot be carried out. The people are too poor. I am doing nothing more than other ministers in Liberia, who, rather than that the people in small hamlets and villages should grow up without the gospel and Christian ordinances, volunteer to supply them on Sundays, without any remuneration. Our Baptist brethren are distinguished for this self-sacrifice, beyond all other religionists in the land."

Some Protestant Episcopal Society, or church, Sabbath-school, or person, or persons, ought to make him some compensation for his purely missionary labors as rector of that little church on the

St. Pauls. It costs him something to go there and return every Sabbath; and he needs every cent of his salary as professor, with economy, for the support of himself and family. Will some of them think of it?

J. T.

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For the African Repository.

LIBERIA.

They were bold men who, four decades ago,
Laid thee, LIBERIA! on Old Afric's breast,
And round thy cradle fought. The knights of old,
Whose deeds of daring glitter in romance,
Excelled these never! Upon hostile shores,
Forever facing thy barbaric foes,
They gave thee tender nursing, till assured
Thy "local habitation and thy name!"

Thy Past was fruitful, and thy Present gleams
With rays of blissful promise. None can doubt
The rich abundance of thy Future life:
Inwoven with thy progress are the germs
That shall develop and expand thy power,
Until thine ancient domain, repossessed,
Shall thrive and blossom into vast empire!
No nation rose, by loftier instincts moved
Than those which animate thine earnest sons:
In thy creation is mankind informed,
(If argument was wanting to convince,)
Of the essential manhood of thy race:—
How, left to their devices, in a land
Free from the circumscribed behests of caste,
They plant the marts of industry, and rear
The civil structures which attract a world:
Open to Commerce what, for centuries,
Lay idly wasting on untravelled shores,
The teeming products of a continent:
Where all was bondage, spread the sacred flag
Of civil and religious liberty,—
Beneath its folds call in a scattered race,
Who in the vanished ages were enslaved,
And bid them to the lofty stature rise
Of glorious Tell, and breathe an air as free
And pure as that which sweeps the mountain heights
Of Switzerland.

LIBERIA! proudly lift

Thine honored head amidst the World's empires!

G. M.

THE RIGHT SPIRIT.

"Liberia must be **SUSTAINED**. Whatever else is done for the colored man, *THIS must not be neglected*," said an old and tried friend of our cause in Vermont, as he made the annual donation to this Society, to which he has been accustomed for thirty years.

And then he added, in substance :

1. Because we owe it to God, to Africa, and to our country to sustain Liberia. With all our best endeavors we shall never repay our debt to that Pagan continent.

2. Because it is for our interest, personally, civilly, socially, and religiously, aside from its great commercial benefits, to build up a negro nationality upon the only spot of the globe where it can most successfully be erected. Immeasurably darker would be the hour for Americans in the troubles now upon them, were there no home lighted up for the man of color in his ancestral land. Liberia is a beacon of good as well to America as Africa.

3. Because, having put our "hand to the plough," it does not behoove us to "look back." To neglect Liberia now, is to endanger what we have done. She needs our help ; we stand pledged before the civilized world to sustain this daughter of our munificence. To push her aside in her infancy and weakness is to destroy our own good and prove unfaithful to our pledge and our honor.

4. Because, whatever else we do, Liberia is needed for the consummation of Africa's redemption, and the highest elevation and happiness of the black man. Without nationality for his race and Christianity for his ancestral home, the descendant of Africa will never be raised to the highest positions among civilized men.

This is the right spirit for our times, and we do not wonder that our excellent friend spoke with emphasis in regard to sustaining Liberia, with such reasons as these before his eyes. They are imperative, and should be carefully pondered by every one who would do good to the negro.

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RECENT FROM LIBERIA.

Communications to a recent date have been received, by way of England, from Liberia. Hon. Abraham Hanson, United States Consul-General, wrote from Monrovia, December 7, as follows :

"I have suffered from fever and consequent prostration during the last six weeks, but am now comparatively restored. I have for recreation, been up and down the St. Pauls twice. Everything on the banks, &c., looks vigorous and promising.

"We have in harbor a Swedish and a French man-of-war. The former comes to pay a special visit to this government. She is to leave this p. m. for Trade Town, with ex-President Roberts on board, to adjust some difficulty arising out of the Port of Entry bill. At the Mayor's (McGill) mansion, yesterday, a neat entertainment was given to her commander and officers."

We present, in the preceding pages, the annual message of President Warner to the two Houses of the Legislature at the commencement of their session, on the 6th of December. It is a creditable document. Retrenchment in the public expenditures and a reduction in the salaries of Government officers; a tax on distilleries; the enactment of a general patent law; and an amendment to the Constitution prolonging the Presidential and Legislative terms of service, are recommended. The foreign relations of the Republic are stated to be "pacific," and the Navy, Finances, Trade, Liberia College, and the Aborigines are topics discussed with clearness. President Warner remarks: "I am gratified to give it as my earnest conviction that Liberia is growing in material wealth. Our exports are every year increasing, and if this exercise of our productive power is continued with the same progressiveness as within the last few years, we shall soon be independent."

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DEPARTURE FOR LIBERIA.

The brig "M. A. Benson" sailed from Boston, February 9th, for Monrovia. She had one emigrant, sent by the Colonization Society, viz: John Joseph Blyden, brother of Professor E. W. Blyden, Secretary of State of the Republic. J. J. Blyden is a native of St. Thomas, W. I., and is a blacksmith and steam-engine boiler maker by trade. He has resided for some time in the United States.

In the "M. A. Benson," were shipped for Liberia College some valuable apparatus and books, the gifts of noble friends of Africa,

among which were a complete set of Cicero's works, from Rev. Dr. Upham, of Bowdoin College, Maine. She takes out, also, a quantity of freight and goods of various sorts for sale, and it is expected she will, in due time, return freighted with sugar, coffee, and other Liberian products.

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ANOTHER TREATY.

A Treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation has been concluded at London between Portugal and Liberia, by the Count De Levradis and Gerard Ralston, Esq. It contains a similar article to that in the Treaty with Hayti and Liberia, to assimilate the Slave trade with piracy. This is an important principle of international law to establish, and it is hoped there will thus be great good effected by the young African Republic.

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OUR LIBERIA CORRESPONDENCE.

MONROVIA, LIBERIA, *December 7, 1864.*

DEAR SIR: The city of Monrovia presents just now a scene of unusual life and animation. Besides the usual gathering of legislators, which brings a number of strangers to the capital from the several counties, we have the presence of quite a number of foreigners. Last Thursday two French gunboats came into the roadstead, and the day after a Swedish corvette followed them. The officers of these vessels have been on shore daily, and have been introduced very generally to our leading citizens. The other day the young men of the town gave the Swedes an entertainment; and it was a very pleasing sight, near sunset, to see a procession of Swedes and Liberians, interlocked, walking to the sound of music to the water-side, to see our guests off on their return to their vessel. The larger of the two French vessels sailed to-day to the leeward; the smaller one is detained here for a short time on account of the sickness of the crew. Sunday morning she crossed the bar, came into Mesurado river, and anchored immediately in front of the town, about forty feet from the front street. She is a beautiful little model of a vessel, about sixty-eight feet in length, ten feet across beams, and draws about four feet of water. She carries four guns, and her company, officers and crew, is composed of thirty men.

Our intercourse with these strangers has been most agreeable, and in the case of the Swedes, it seems to have been fully reciprocated. The officers are a very lively and intelligent set of men; one of them is an artist, and is taking sketches of our scenery; the medical officer is a graduate of the University of Upsal, somewhat proficient in botany, tolerably at his ease in English, well acquainted with Shakspeare, and a great admirer of Longfellow,

whose translations from the Swedish poets have given him celebrity in Sweden.

The Mayor of the city, Dr. S. F. McGill, entertained the officers at a sumptuous and elegant dinner the other day, at which were present the President, Vice President, and Cabinet officers, ex-President Roberts, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the professors of Liberia College. Toasts were proposed to the King of Sweden, the commander of the corvette, the officers and crew, and to the University of Upsal. Professor Blyden was called upon to act as interpreter in French; but it was found that all the officers spoke such good English that they could speak for themselves without any assistance. I may remark here that this is a *special* visit to the Republic in consequence of a treaty just made through our excellent and indefatigable friend and Consul, Mr. Ralston, between Sweden and Liberia.

I understand we are soon to have a visit of a Danish man-of-war; doubtless on the same errand as the Swedes, to see what we are, and what we are doing.

The arrival of these vessels has been an agreeable episode amid the monotony of the season. During the rains comparatively but little labor can be done, and life everywhere in our communities is dull and lifeless. But such an event as this causes much activity, for the demands of naval vessels for coffee, and cocoa, and vegetables, and meat, and fowls, and curiosities, are large. I hear that our people easily meet all the needs of these vessels, and some of our humbler citizens are reaping some solid advantages.

The "rains" are almost gone, and the "dries" are at hand. On every side we hear of preparations for the manufacture of sugar. I think that you may anticipate more than an addition of a third, over and above the whole amount of sugar barreled last grinding season. The progress of the farmers in the article of coffee is more problematical. Few men here would venture conjecture of the amounts that are likely to come into the market. The most we know is that during the last seven or eight months very large numbers of scions have been planted. I will refer to but one settlement, premising that that settlement may be taken as a fair index of the whole country. The people of Carysburg have set out this year about 30,000 coffee trees. Two of my own acquaintances there have each planted upwards of 4,000 scions.

The trade in raw cotton has not increased as yet to any magnitude, but I am quite confident that before many years have passed away this will be one of the most important businesses carried on with our native population. There are two or three facts which warrant the presumption. The first of these is that cotton is grown in very wide districts through all our interior, and to within fifteen and twenty miles of the coast. Doubtless the best part of a population two hundred miles interiorward are engaged more or less in the growth of cotton. Secondly, considerable quantities of raw cotton already come to our traders and farmers, so that the purchase of cotton has become so common that in the houses of nearly all of our farmers and traders, on the St. Pauls, one can purchase one or two barrels of cotton at any time. In three

or four of our settlements the manufacture of cotton cloth by Liberian women is now a common employment; and at Washington's farm an attempt is about being made to establish a factory for the employment of girls and young women. It would have gone into effect some time since if looms could have been obtained in the country. Moreover, exportations of cotton have already taken place, with much personal advantage. Thirdly, very large quantities of country cloths are continually being brought into the market; never before so many as during last season. I shall try and learn from the authorities what were the numbers sold in the city during the last twelve months, and give you the full items.

Now, the question arises, *what can be done to make all this growth of cotton available for the foreign market?* Three questions arise from this:

1st. Shall trade, in such large quantities as to discourage *native* spinning and weaving, be thrown into the interior, so that the raw material may reach the coast? or,

2d. Shall attempts be made to improve the native manufacture, so that *finer cloth*, with *wider breadths*, may come into the market, for the use of *civilized* people? At present, most native cloths are coarse in texture, and the pieces manufactured are only about eight inches broad, which are sewed together by the natives until they make pieces *three feet* wide and *six feet* long. Could not superior looms be introduced among them, and their manufacture be improved? or,

3d. If country cloths were exported in large numbers from this country to America, would it pay American manufacturers to take these cloths, rip them to pieces by machinery, and re-manufacture the cotton into fabrics for the foreign market?

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ITEMS OF INTELLIGENCE.

LIBERIA COLLEGE.—This Institution is progressing. We learn that the students generally exhibit a degree of thoroughness in the studies pursued and give, in all other respects, satisfaction.

THE LIBERIA ANNUAL CONFERENCE of the Methodist E. Church consists of 21 preachers, 1452 members of the church, 40 local preachers, 20 Sunday-schools, 1334 scholars, and 19 churches, worth \$14,300.

THE EPISCOPAL MISSION IN LIBERIA has, in the past year, been re-inforced by the sending of three clerical missionaries and one female teacher. One other, and an additional female teacher, are soon to go forth. The debt for reparation of wrongs inflicted on down-trodden Africa by this country, was never more deeply felt than now. The scourge of God is quickening our sensibilities. Let us not only cry out in confession, but rise up in justice.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN MISSION of the London Missionary Society contains 38 churches, 4770 communicants, 46 juvenile day and boarding schools and educational institutions, with 3547 scholars.

DEATH OF REV. JAMES R. AMOS.—This "African Missionary to Africa" has entered into his rest. He was one of the first fruits of the Ashmun Institute, where he received his literary and theological training. Few men beginning their education at over thirty years of age, and contending with almost every outward hindrance, have accomplished so much as he.

Dr. LIVINGSTONE, it is understood, is determined again to devote himself to African discovery, and he is now planning an exploring expedition from the East coast of Africa to the district lying between his most northern point on Lake Nyassa, and Burton and Speke's southern point on Lake Tanganyka.

Dr. W. B. BAIKIE, who had been engaged in exploring the Niger, died at Sierra Leone on the 30th of November last, on his return to England, thus adding one more to the many victims who have succumbed to the pestilential climate of that quarter of the globe. To us it seems that the only way in which one can hope to spread civilization over that continent is to elevate the races on the seaboard, by means of settlements like those composing Liberia, and work from them toward the central tribes. The labors of Livingstone, Grant, Speke, Baikie and others, are chiefly valuable for the additions they have made to our geographical knowledge.

Du CHAILLU'S SECOND EXPEDITION.—A letter to the Secretary of the American Geographical and Statistical Society, from the Rev. Albert Bushnell, a corresponding member of the Society, dated Baraka, Gaboon, West Equatorial Africa, November 21, 1864, contains the following: "M. Du Chaillu, well-known to many of the members of your Society, came out from England about a year since and stationed himself at his old trading place on Fernando Vaz, and resumed trading, preparatory to an exploring enterprise into the interior. After having dispatched two cargoes of African produce to England, he started about the last of September on his grand tour of explorations, hoping to reveal some of the hidden mysteries of Ethiopia. After mentioning his photographic and scientific instruments, his powder and shot, food and goods for the purchasing of provisions, making presents to the chiefs &c., he writes: I calculate it will require from about seventy to eighty men to carry them. I think I shall be able to go very far into the interior. I will go as far as I can, but do not know exactly what I can do until I am far inland. It will depend then very much on how I find the natives. I think there is a pretty fair prospect of my going six or seven hundred miles into the interior, and this time the distance will be determined by astronomical observation. I shall be able to determine the height of the country I visit. Next to astronomical observations, these will be most important and useful: and as I shall travel really in the central part of Africa, and as travels have been accomplished north and south, then we shall be able to have an exact knowledge of the geographical formation of this continent."

ZANZIBAR.—A French paper states that Great Britain has purchased, from the Imaun of Muscat, the island of Zanzibar, in the Indian ocean, near the coast of Zinguebar, Eastern Africa.

BISHOP CROWTHER.—A very interesting letter has been received from Bishop Crowther, giving a most satisfactory account of his first expedition up the Niger since he left England in August last. The bishop gives an account of his disposal of many of the gifts he took out with him, which have been of the greatest use in forming new missionary stations, and in obtaining a grant of land from the King of the Igara country; they have also been instrumental in reconciling a hostile chief of the Delta, who is now friendly to the missionaries.

RECEIPTS OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY;

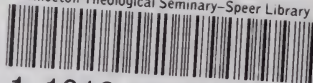
From the 20th of January, to the 20th of February, 1865.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.		F. Hancock, \$5. William	
By Rev. F. Butler, (\$17 50.)		Mogee, \$5 25.....	30 25
<i>Lyme</i> —Cong. Ch. and Society			106 25
\$12.30. Rev. E. Tenney,			
D. D., \$5.....	17 50		
VERMONT.		DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.	
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<i>Bradford</i> —G. W. Pritchard,		TENNESSEE.	
J. A. Hardy, ea. \$5. Geo.		<i>Nashville</i> —J. Cameron, Esq.,	
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Hon. H. Strickland, Rev. S.		Cameron and Rev. R. H.	
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\$2	2 00	devine, to June 1, '65.....	10 00
<i>McIndoes Falls</i> —Rev. M. B.		CONNECTICUT — <i>South Windsor</i>	
Bradford,	2 00	—S. T. Walcott, to Jan. 1,	
<i>St. Johnsbury</i> —J. M. Warner	1 00	'66	2 00
<i>Windsor</i> —Dr. G. B. Greene,		MASSACHUSETTS — <i>Hingham</i> —	
\$5. Z. C. Barber, Marcel-		Dennis Fearing and Morris	
lus Barber, ea. \$1, additio'l	7 00	Fearing, ea. \$1, to Jan. 1,	
	27 50	'66, by Rev. Dr. Tracy.....	2 00
		NEW YORK — <i>Norwich</i> —D.	
		Buttolph, to Jan. 1, '66....	1 00
NEW JERSEY.		MARYLAND — <i>Baltimore</i> —Mrs.	
By Rev. Dr. Orcutt, (\$35 00.)		H. Patterson, to Jan. 1, '66	1 00
<i>Lambertsville</i> —Coll. in Pres.		GEORGIA — <i>Savannah</i> —C. L.	
Ch., Rev. Dr. Studdiford,		De Lamotta, to Jan. 1, '66,	1 00
pastor, \$30 of which to con-		TENNESSEE — <i>Nashville</i> —W.	
stitute Hon. Wm. Wilson a		T. Kennedy, to Oct. 1, '65.	1 00
L. M.....	35 00	OHIO — <i>Mahonington</i> —Wm.	
PENNSYLVANIA.		Simpson, to Jan. 1, '65....	5 00
By Rev. Dr. Orcutt, (\$106 25.)		<i>Bolivar</i> —David Yant, on ac-	
<i>Philadelphia</i> —Thos. H. Pow-		count	5 00
ers, Wm. Weightman, Ar-			
thur G. Coffin, ea. \$25.		Repository	28 00
Miss M. Finley, \$1.....	76 00	Donations	256 25
<i>Norristown</i> —G. R. Fox, Rev.		Miscellaneous	453 98
J. G. Ralston, ea. \$10. B.			
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